### Dabidson County Directory.

#### CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mapor WILLIAM BHANE, Recorder JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.

Deputy Marshale-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tocker, Clerks of the Market-John Coumbby, ex-estero, first;

Jun. L. Hyan, second ; and John Heddick, third. The Assesser-William Driver. Revenue Collector - A. B. Shatskland. Water Tas Collector-E. B. Garrett.

Treumrer-R. Benry. Wharf Master-Thomas Leuke. Superintendent of the Workhome-J Q Date. o intendent of the Buter Works-James Wyart Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Scalincy. Sexton of the Cemetery-T. H. McBrids. Street Gerseer-J. L. Stewart:

#### City Attorney-John McPhail Smith-CITY COUNCIL.

Beird of Aldermon-M. M. Brien, President ; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S Cheatfram, J. C Smith, M. G. L. Claiberne, and Jas. Robb. Common Connell-W. P. Jones, President; William

Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart. Louis Hough, W. Mullius, James Turner, G. M. Sochcate, A. J. Cole, Jan. Davis, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready. SCANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Fraunce-Enowise, Scovel and Cols. later Works-Anderson, Smith and Claiborne. Streets - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brice. May field, Chratham and Claiborne Wher/-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Mospital-Jones, Mayneld and Sloan.

Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fice Department-Cready, Briver and Newman, Gas Briver, Cheatham and Davis. Cometery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Markel Hower-Roberts, Stewart and Torner Shreez-Hough, Calborno and Davis. Police-Cheatham, Brim and Anderson risgs—Hough, Carborne and Brien. Workhouse-Chestiann, Mayfield and Knowless. Improvements and Expositiones-Cole, Scovel and

Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Turner. Pest House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts.

All The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays coding the second and fourth Thursday's in each month, and the Common Council the secon and fourth Thursdays in each month.

### . NIGHT POLICE

Captain John Baugh. First Lieutenant-Wm. Varbrough. Second Lientenant-John R. Davis. Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavenner, Nich Da-Mayo John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett Hobert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Chariss Hullit. The Police Court is spened every morning at

#### pope o'clock

COUNTY OFFICERS. Sherif -James M. Hinton. Deputies-Thomas Hob-Register -- Phineas Garrett Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor. Ranger-John Corbitt. Revenue Coffsetor-3, G. Brilley. Builtond Tax Collector-W. B. Robertson Contabler for the Nashville Districts John D. Green

Judge-Run, James Whitworth. The Judge's Court meets the first Monday it ach month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of

### CIRCUIT COURT.

se The Court meets the first Monday in March

#### CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge—Hon, William K. Turner Clerk—Charles E. Joggons. gust and December.

#### CHANCERY COURT.

Chapterlay-Hon, Samuel D. Priervon Chirl and Mister-2, E. Gienves. For The Court mouts the first Monday to May and

ing, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are O. S. Lesueur, N.G.; J. E. Mills, V. S.; J. L. Wook'ey.

every Monday Evening. The officers are: B. A. Campbell, N. G.; Heavy Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park,

Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Masts at their Hall, on South ure : O. C. Covert, N. G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyati, Secretary ; W. M. Mallery, Treasurer.

Juraca Ledge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Hall, corpor of Dalon and Sammer secrets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are: Charles Pich N.G., P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary

Enlaying Eurompment, No. 1 - Meets at the above Hall The officers are: J. E. Mülk, C.F., T. H. Mellrhie, H. F. F. Fulley, S.W., Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F.

Olive Branch Emonaphores, No. 4-Meets at the above Ha'l on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are Jun T flels, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Miker, S.W.; B. Frost-man, J.W.; Chayles Kircher, Scribe, J. N. Ward,

# ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Nash & Chattaneoga E. H. Train beaver at 10.00, A. M.

#### ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

the Morning Trains of the Louisville and Name

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued

MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Headquarture on High street. Gen. Dum-District-Headquarters on Summer street (De Ford's residence.) Capt. Green, A. A. G. Proved Marshal-Headquarters on Church street (Femnie Academy.) Col. Stanley Matthews. Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Hondquarters or Cherry street : No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.)

Pinyegoron. Assistant Quartermester - Vinc street, none Mrs Polic's renetence. Cupt. R. N. Lamb. Assistant Quartermater-No. 21, Market street.

Capt. H. Macfruly. Commissivy of Subsistance-Broad street, Capt. S.

Medical Director-"ummer street. (Dr. Ford's old midence ) Sargeon, E. Swift. Medical Purreyor's Office-Church street, Masonic tollding. J. R. Pinras, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky Infantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Northern Mail, via Louisville, arrives Daily, 5,30 P. M. Jeaves leaves " 6,0 A.M. Shelbyville, via N. & C. R.B. arrives \* 5.00 P.M. Instea. abanon, . . . arrives " 12.00 M. leaves " 2.00 P.M. Momphis Mail, leaves Daily, v.a Louisville and Cairo POST-OFFICES OPEN BEYOND LEBANON ARE-Alexandriu;

Gordonsville Builthville. Watertown, Jenning's Fork, POST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. B.R. Fosterville Shelbyville, Jordan's Valley, or Palmetto.

## B. B. CONNOR & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale 200 ap 8 connor a Bro. 100 boxes SALT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 Colls ROPE, for sale by CONNOR & DRO. 4O bbis. Coal Oll., for sale by CONNOR a BRO 150 sp.s. connor a sec.

50 boxes SOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 boxes STARCH, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 sheats TKA, for mole by 12 half cheets TRA, for sale by CONNOR & BBO.

CONNER & BRO. O homes Youat POWDERS, for main by CONNOR & BRO. 20 cases Soba, for sale by 100 gross MATCHES, for sale by ONNOR & URO. 25 boxos Etar CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & SHO.

25 Lores COFFER, for sale by COVNOR & CO. 14 bbis, VINEGAR, ( a sale by CONNOR & BRO. 10 aps connon a smo-24 kits MACREREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

5 kps HERRING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 2 kits SHAD, for sale by 19 blis. TRUUT, for save by CONNOR & BRO

ONNOR & BRO.  $4^{\frac{\rm bbm. CLDER, for sale by}{\rm sp. s}}$ 16 boxes dried HERING, for sole by CONNOR & BEO.

16 boxes Drond Sealed, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. SO kegs NAILS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. John F. Hips, Grand Secretary, abould be addressed 50 this Crustest Segar, for sale by GONNOR & BRO.

125 tags MEAL, for sale by CONNORA BRO 500 bbu FLOUR, for male by CONNOR & BRO. 20 casks Hams, for sale by conno a neo-

20 coaks SIDES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 200 obs fine POTATONS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 boxes fresh Garden SEED, for sole by CON NOK & BRO.

S to be Outon SETS, for said by CONNOR & BRO. O therees Can wassed HAMS, with a targe lot of all morts of Goods, which we will obsee out low, at our old stand, No. 5 College street, ap 8 it B. CONNOIS & BEO.

## DR. COLEMAN'S

THE attention of critisons, strangers, and others vistime Nashville, requiring mention sid, is respect
tilly called to sim uffice, No. 31 Imminish steem, ascoud floor, between Cherry and the Square.

Br. Cosenas is an old-practitioner of medictine, his
almost unfuncted experience and flattering suscess
for many years past, in the treatment of recrary five
axes, has induced into to devote his undivided attention to all decrease of this nature. Many cases of
the most inveterate than after have promptly yielded
to his improved method of breakerst.

Frimary, Secondary, torilary and thereditary flyphing, Gorderhous, Great and all diseases of the gentla
and undary organs, most with no resistance to his
regulates.

Assistant Quartermaster -- Chattanouga Depot Capt

and College arrests. Lieux Charles Allen-

Advertisements occupying any sectal position in-side, 20 per cont, additional; apecial position outside Liberty,

Nasnville, Tenn., July 12, 1802. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1862. REBEL LOSSES IN THE GREAT BATTLES-JOHN R. THOMPSON, the "Dixie" cor-

from Richmond on the 2d instant: clouds and pouring rain from the east, rible battle still raging near enough for us to hear the dull, heavy thunder of artillery mingled with the fitful soughs of the storm. It is, indeed, with sorrowfal heart that your correspondent continues his fragmentary notes of the great struggle for the Capitol; for along every street the ambulances are to be seen alowly moving with the wounded, and in many home lies some lovely one killed in the fight of yesterday. Richmond is desolate, and a voice of lamentation like that have just seen the placid face of a dear young friend set in the rigid lines twenty, who fell pierced with three balls readily conceive the grounds for differby the side of his battery, so young, so fair ences of opinion where conclusions could so brave, so gentle, that the heart of the most insensible of his enemies must have Believing, as 1 did, that the relented at the sight of such a sacrifice.

Aashville Anion.

16 wook .....

Tel Werry Lymy, per anonm, ......

Wassiy Ustoy, per annum......\$2 00

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

THE NATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS !

Marriage and Funeral Notices,

Announcements of Candidates,

above ratos, to which we bind ourselves strictly to

JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch

miles by apecial agreement.

South unites its mournings with the

Truth to say, though this city has suffered severely ever since this cursed war was begun by the brutal tyrant at Washington, and counts its losses upon many fields-Bull Run, Manassas, Ball's Bluff, Kernstown, Roanoke Island, Donelson, Williamsburg, the Seven Pines, it has never so fully experienced the dire calamities of war as in the battle of last evening. The Purcell battery, commanded by young Willie Pegram, of whom I spoke in a former letter, has been literally annihilated. On Thursday morning last it numbered 140 members—three hours ago I saw all that was left of it, hardly a dozen men, weary and broken down with seven days service in uninter mitted fighting. The officers, with the or 120 men, have been either killed or wounded, the horses lie piled up around | the guns on the field, and the little remnant of the brave corps has been granted leave of absence to gather strength and fill up its ranks. The Letcher Artiflery has suffered heavily, losing one of its Lieutenants, Charles Ellis Munford, son of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, many of its men, and nearly all of its horses. Captain John Siewart Walker, of the Light Infantry, was killed while gallantly leading his command, and Col. Thomas P. August, the law partner of General Randolph, Secretary of War, has

When Louis Philippe was travelling, as an exile, in the western part of this country, he had occasion to render compt surgical aid upon the road, in the case of an accident, and such was his skill and success in the operation that the people of the vicinity made him an overture to remain with them in the practice of his supposed profession, with the premise of two hundred dollars a year certain, and six hundred in prospect. When he was King of France, he mentioned the affair to an American, and ad-

A formate programment of the Worth, and the diseaser arraing from the stream and an elegantity and it suggest perturbine.

Every does of Radinition Reptore, and of Fires, are friendly approved mental and most cause of Faults, and the Current by a process manify painteen.

Cor. Bultimore Sim.

Liet us look at our condition. A description in the beson of monses of the Union can see the the Union of the contant the European Country of the Cortex States at present the people of the Border States at present the the people of the Border Sim.

Let us look at our condition. A description in the less

The Border States and the President | The people of the Border States under-

the President. WASHINGTON CITY, July 21, 1862. Mr. Pausident : The pressure of busiess in the Senate during the last few days of the session prevented my attendance at the meetings of the Border States members, called to consider your proposition in reference to gradual emanci-

pation in our State. It is for this reason only, and not because I fail to appreciate their importance or properly respect their suggestions, that my name does not appear to any of the several papers submitted in

I may also add that it was my intention, when the subject came up practi-To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL cally for consideration in the Senate, to This of course would have rendered any response unnecessary. - But the want of time to consider the matter deprived me of that opportunity, and lest now my silence may be misconstrued, I deem it proper to say to you that I am by no means indifferent to the great questions so earnestly, and as I believe so honestly, urged by you upon our consideration.

The Border States, so far, are the chief sufferers by the war, and the true Union men of those States have made the greatest sagrifices for the preservation of the ar Advertisements (opered in the Local Column Government. This fact does not proceed Union authorities, or a want of regard for our people, but it is the necessary result of the war now upon us. Our States are the battlefields. Our people, divided among themselves, maddened by the battle, invited upon our soil contending armies the one to destroy the Government, the other to maintain it. The conat last they were the only sacrifices de-We, the undersigned, have this day adepted the

throw of treason, may exact at our hands, our title to patriotism is not complete. When you submitted your proposition to Congress, in March last, "that the United States ought to co-operate with produced by such change of system. A sad and dreary day, with driving gave it a most cheerful support, and I am satisfied it would have received the apgloom above and around us, the long ter- probation of a large majority of the border State delegation in both branches of Congress, if, in the first place, they had believed the war, with its continued evils -the most prominent of which in a material point of view is its injurious effect on the institution of slavery in our States -could possibly have been protracted second place, they had felt assured that the party having the majority in Congress would, like yourself, be equally prompt in practical action as in the exheard in Ramah goes up for her children. pression of a sentiment. While scarcely any one doubted your own sincerity in the premises, and your earnest wish of death a gallant Lieutenant not yet speedily to terminate the war, you can

Believing, as I did, that the war was not so near its termination as some supposed, and feeling disposed to accord to Alas, there are hundreds of such cases, others the same sincerity of purpose that I should claim for myself under similar and to-day every city and hamlet of the circumstances, I voted for the proposition. will suppose that others were actuated

by no sinister motives. In doing so, Mr. President, I desire to be distinctly understood by you and by my constituents. I did not suppose at the time that I was personally making any sacrifice by supporting the resolution, nor that the people of my State were called upon to make any sacrifice, either in considering or accepting the proposition, it they saw fit. I agreed with you in the remarks contained in the message accommust be preserved, and hence all indi-

panying the resolution, that "the Union pensable means must be employed," \* War has been and continus to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the National authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war killed, the privates to the number of 115 | must also continue; and it is impossible to foresce all the incidents which may atit. It is truly "impossible" to foresee all the evils resulting from a war so stupendous as the present. I shall be much rejeiced if something more dreadful than the sale of freedom to a few slaves in the Border States shall not result from it. If it closes with the Government of our fathers secure, and constitutional liberty in all its purity guaranteed to the white having a place in the fears of many good men at present, and much better than the past history of such revolutions can jus-

In this period of the nation's distress, know of no human institution too sacred for discussion; no material interest belonging to the citizen that he should not willingly place upon the altar of his country, if demanded by the public good. The man who cannot now sacrifice party and put aside selfish considerations is more than half disloyal. Such a man does not deserve the blessings of good government. Pride of opinion, based rmitted to control the decision of any olitical question. These remarks are

-- Senator Headerson's Reply to stand very well the unfriendly and selfish spirit exercised toward them by the leaders of this cotton State rebellion, ginning sometime previous to its outbreak. They will not fail to remember their insolent refusal to counsel with us, and their haughty assumption of responsibillty upon themselves for their misguided action. Our people will not soon forget that while declaiming against coercion, they closed their doors against the exportation of slaves from the Border States into the South, with the avowed purpose of forcing us into rebellion through fears of losing that species of property. They know very well the ef-

feet to be produced on slavery by a civil war, especially in those States into which hostile armies might penetrate, and upon the soil of which the great contests for express fully my views in regard to it. the success of Republican government were to be decided. They wanted some immediate ground for the conflict of arms -territory where the population would be divided. They knew, also, that by keeping slavery in the Border States, the mere "friction and abrasion" to which you so appropriately allude, would keep up a constant irritation, resulting necessarily from the frequent losses to which the owners would be subjected. They also calculated largely, and not without

reason, upon the repugnance of nonslaveholders in those States to a free negro population. In the mean time, from mismanagement on the part of the they intended persistently to charge the overthrow of slavery to be the object of the Government, and hostility to this institution the origin of the war. By this means the unavoidable incidents of the strife might easily be charged as the struggle, and blinded by the smoke of settled purposes of the Government. Again, it was well understood by these men that exemplary conduct on the part of every officer and soldier employed by sequence, to us, is plain. The shook of the Government, could not in the nature the contest upturns society, and desolates of things be expected, and the hope was the land. We have made sacrifices, but entertained, upon the most reasonable grounds, that every commission of wrong manded by duty, and unless we are wiland every omission of duty would proling to make others, indeed any that the duce a new cause for excitement and a

good of the county, involved in the over- new incentive for rebellion. By these means the war was to be kept in the Border States, regardless of our interests, until an exhausted treasury should render it necessary to send the tax-gatherer among our people, to any State which may adopt a gradual take the little that might be left them abolishment of slavery, giving to such from the devastations of war. They from the devastations of war. They State pecuniary aid, to be used by such then expected a clamor for peace by us, State in its discretion, to compensate for resulting in the interference of France respondent of the Grenada Appeal, writes the inconveniences, public and private, and England, whose operatives in the meantime would be given to want, and whose aristocracy have ever been ready

This cunningly devised plan for se uring a Gulf Confederacy, commanding the mouths of the great Western rivers and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern Atlantic Ocean, with their own territory unscathed by the horrors of war, and surrounded by the Border States, hall of whose population would be left in ome, owing to the irritations to which I have affuded, has so far succeeded too well.

In Missouri they have already caused us to lose a third or more of the slaves owned at the time of the late census. In addition to this, I can make no estimate of the vast amount of property of every character, that has been destroyed by military operations in the State. loss from general depreciation of values. and the utter prostration of every business interest of our people, is wholly beyoud calculation. The experience of Missouri is but the experience of other sections of the country similarly situated. The question is, therefore, forced upon us, "How long is this war to continue? and if continued as it has been on our soil, aided by the treason and folly of our own citizens, acting in concert with the Confederates, how long can slavery, or, if you please, any other

property interest survive in our States? As things now are, the people of the Border States yet divided, we cannot expect an immediate termination of the struggle, except upon condition of Southof the lower Mississippl. For this, we in Missouri are not prepared, nor are we prepared to become one of the Confederate States, should the terrible calamity of dissolution occur. This, I presume the Union men of Missouri would resist to the death. And, whether they would do so or not, I will not suppose for an instant that the Government of the United States would upon any conditions submit to the loss of territory, so essential to its future commercial greatness as is the State of Missouri. But should all other reasons fail to prevent such a misfortune to our people of Missouri, there is one that cannot fail. The Confederates never wanted us, and would not have us. I assume, therefore, that the war will not cease, but will be continued until the rebellion shall be overcome. It cannot and will not cease, so far as the people of Missouri are concerned, except upon condition of our remaining in the Union, and the whole West will demand the entire control of the Mississippi river to the Gulf. Our interest is, therefore, bound up with the interests of those States maintaining States of the West, that must be consulted in regard to the terms of any peace that may be suggested, even by the nations of Europe, should they at any time unfortunately depart from their former pacific policy, and determine to intervene in our affairs.

The war, then, will have to be continrestored. In this alone consists the future safety of the Border States themselves. A separation of the Union is guinous to them. The preservation of the Union can only be secured by a continuation of the war. The consequences were to-day withdrawn from the Border of that continuation may be judged of by the experience of the last twelve months The people of my State are as competent to pass indement in the premises as I am. I have every confidence in their intelligence, their honesty, and their

In your own language, the proposition

by Federal anthority to interfere with Peticities of a Regimental Quarterslavery within State limits, referring as it does the absolute centrol of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed

as a matter of perfectly free choice with In this view of the subject, I can frankly say to you, that personally I never ould appreciate the objections so freently urged against the proposition. If I understood you properly, it was your wed in order to secure our levalty to of your Administration precludes such were engaged, and that common justice emanded remuneration for the loss of it. opinion, that the peculiar nature of the contest is such that its loss is almost inevitable, and lest any pretext for a McClellan saddle on an animal of the charge of injustice against the Government be given to its enemis, you propose to extend to the people of those wagons States standing by the Union, the choice of payment for their slaves or the respossibility of loss, should it occur, with-

out complaint against the Government. Placing the matter in this light (a mere muneration for losses rendered inevitable by the casualties of war,) the obetion of a constitutional character may e rendered much less formidable in the minds of Northern Representatives, whose constituents will have to share in the payment of the money; and so far as the border States are concerned, this objection should be most sparingly urged, for it being a matter entirely of their "own free choice," in case of a desire to accept, no serious argument will likely be urged against the receipt of the money, or a fund for colonization. But aside from the power derived from the operations of war, there may be found numerous preedents in the legislation of the pastsuch as grants of land and money to the several States, for specified objects deem-ed worthy by the Federal Congress.— And in addition to this may be cited a deliberate opinion of Mr. Webster upon this very subject, in one of the ablest ar-

uments of his life. I allude to this question of power, merely in vindication of the position assumed by me, in my vote for the resolution of March last. In your last communication to us, you beg of us "to commend this subject to the consideration tirely differ with you in the opinion exressed, that had the members from the forder States approved of your resolution of March last, "the war would now stubstantially ended," and while I do not regard the suggestion "as one of the most potent and swift means of ending". the war, I am yet free to say that I have the most unbounded confidence in your sincerity of purpose in calling our atention to the dangers surrounding us. I im satisfied that you appreciate the troubles of the Border States, and that your suggestions are intended for our od. I feel the force of your negent apinstances brings conviction even to an mwilling believer. Having said that in my judgment you attached too much importance to this measure as a means for sup-

pressing this rebellion, it is due to you that I should explain. Whatever may be the status of the border States in this respect, the war cannot be ended until the power of the Government is made manifest in the secoded States. They appealed to the sword; give them the sword, They asked for war; let them see its evils on their own soil. They have erected a Government and they force obedience to its behests. This structure must be destroyed; th s image, before which an unwilling people have been compelled to bow, must be broken. The authority of the Federal Government must be felt in the heart of the rebellious district. To do this, let armies be marched upon them at once, and let them feel what they have inflicted on us in the border. Do not fear our

States; we will stand by the Government in this work I ought not to disguise from you or the ople of my State, that, personally, I have fixed and unalterable opinions on the subject of your communication. Those opionions I shall communicate to he people in that spirit of frankness that should charcterize the intercourse of the epresentative with his constitutents. If were to-day the owner of the lands and slaves of Missouri, your proposition, so far as that State is concerned, would b immediately accepted. Not a day would be lost. Aside from public consideration, which you suppose to be involed in the proposition, and which no patriot, Lagree, ould disregard at present, my own per sonal interest would prompt favorable and immediate action

But having said this, it is proper that I say something more. The Representative is the servant and not the master of the people. He has no authority to bind them to any course of action, or even to indicate what they will or will not do when the subject is exclusively theirs and not his. I shall take occasion, I hope honestly, to give my views of existng troubles and impending dangers, and shall leave the rest to them-disposed as I am rather to trust their judgment upon the case stated than my own, and at the same time most cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision.

For you, personally, Mr. President, I think I can pledge the kindest considerations of the people of Missouri, and I shall not hesitate to express the belief that your recommendation will be considered by them in the same spirit of kind ness manifested by you in its presentation to us, and that their decision will be such as is demanded "by their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole

I am, very respectfully, your obedient ervant, J. B. HENDERSON. necynot, To his Excellency, A. Lancoun,

General Pope's official orders have pro- States the propriety of copying the above you make, "sets up no claim of a right | duced a cheering effect on his army.

mounter.

A correspondent of the Berald with the army of the Potomac, says:

In the present dearth of interesting and exciting news from this section, I have been induced to record the trials and miseries of that much-abused class of officers known as Quartermasters, that others may be warned in time to avoid their fate. Stories have been told of large sums havopinion, not that slavery should be re- ing been paid by deluded individuals for situations as Regimental Quartermasters. the Government, for every personal act | These stories may have been true; but to judge from the universal testimony of an inference, but you believe that the pe- the Quartermasters hereabouts, it must culiar species of property was in immi- have been done under some very singular nent danger from the war in which we hallucinations as to the emoluments to be derived from such a situation. Look, for a moment, upon yonder man who wears You then believed, and again express the a pair of First Lieutenant's shoulder equine species, convoys a train of "longeared locomotives," attached to army

In his breast pocket he carries a huge file of papers, and a worried heart be-neath it. Well, that is a Regimental Quartermaster, as is indicated by the mysterious "Q. D." upon the poor devil's shoulder straps. This is, however, by no means necessary to identify him. His species is as plainly stamped upon his ountenance as the miseries of his situaion are certain. The horrors of the "inuisition" are nothing to the horror of requisition!" The regiment on the The regiment on the one hand, and the Government on the other, are the Seylla and Charybdis-the upper and nether millstone, between which the poor Regimental Quartermaster

is ground to powder.

The regiment demand the Government rations in all their variety and abundance, under all circumstances and in all places, and the extra ration of whisky to boot. If these are not forthcoming they take the recreant Regimental Quartermaster by the throat, with a "pay me what thou owest." Should the regiment be mysteriously set down in the night in the midst of the great Desert of Sahara, after a grand skedaddle from some Oriental Richmond, wherein all their camp and garrison equipage should be lost, the Quartermaster would be most fereciously cursed for not farnishing at once whisky and canteens for the men, and whisky

and wall tents for the officers. Like "Pip," he is the victim of "great to memory, and to have always in lively recollection, three-fourths of the "Army Regulations," which seem to have been printed for his special benefit and delectation. He is expected to sell clothing and commissary stores to the officers on tick, and to forget the same on pay day. He is expected, as a personal favor for each of his particular friends-the thirty-seven field, staff and line officers-to carry eighty pounds of extra baggage, under the guise of "fixed ammunition;" and he is expected by the Government to use only six sickly teams to do it with. He is expected to purchase candles and supply headquarters gratis. He is exsected to spend three hours per diem at Adams' Express Office, and pay all extra charges for the privilege of getting packages for the regiment. He is expected to be on the field in an engagementto care for the wounded-and at the same time to be drawing rations to dis-

In drawing goods from the Government e must produce as many names as would fill a respectable city directory, answer all questions in the Quartermaster's shorter catechism with a pious meckness, and, after being Shadrached through the flery furnace, learns that he can only draw a very valgar fraction of the articles re-His regiment accuses him of fraud in his issues, and the Government of fraud in his requisitions; while an indignant public at home, viewing the emaciated forms of returned soldiers, anathematize the " damned Quartermas-

My youthal friend, anxious to serve our country and win glory on the tented field, when you join the army enlist in the ranks, or set up as a sutler, sell the newspapers, serve as an hostler or a cook, turn reporter, anything, even to joining the crowded ranks of Brigadier-Generals; but don't, as you value your peace in the service and your reputation at home, don't turn Regimental Quar-

sustoffices Ro-opened in Tennessee,

Nashville, Davidson county. Murfreesboro', Rutherford county. Jordan's Valley (Christiana), Rutherford county.

Fosterville, Rutherford county. Gallatin, Sumner county. Clarksville, Montgomery county Springfield, Robertson county. Franklin, Williamson county. Columbia, Maury county. Shelbyville, Bedford county. Lebanon, Wilson county. Waterstown, Wilson county. Smithville, DeKalb county. Liberty, DeKalb Alexandria, DeKalb Palmetto, Bedford Jenning's Forks, Smith county. Gordonsville, New Middleton, Smith county, Mitchelaville, Summer county. Sycamore Mills, Cheatham county. Ashland City, Cheatham county. Lafayette, Macon county. Memphia, Shelby county. Savannab, Hardin county.

The above list will be kept standing in our columns, and added to from day to day, as other offices are re-opened. We would suggest to papers in Northern